REMARKS

This is responsive to the Office Action dated August 10, 2007 (the "Action").

Claims 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 12, 13, 16 and 17 are rejected in the Action under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by European Patent Application EP 0311807 to Kabushiki ("Kabushiki"). Claims 14 and 15 are rejected in the Action under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kabushiki in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,548,084 to Tracy ("Tracy"). Claims 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are rejected in the Action under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kabushiki in view of U.S. Publication No. 2003/0026593 to Betti ("Betti").

Claims 1, 7, 16 and 17 have been amended to clarify that the application uses a certain type of file but has limitations regarding the properties of the type of file. Support for this amendment can be found, for example, on page 9, lines 11-12 of the specification. Claims 18-21 are new. Support for Claims 18-21 can be found, for example, on page 7, lines 29-31 of the specification.

Applicants submit that the pending claims are patentable for at least the reasons that follow.

Independent Claims 1, 7, 16 and 17 are Patentable

Claim 1 recites:

> A method of determining usability of a coded file in an application, the method including obtaining at least one property of the coded file, matching the property against at least one application where the file could be used, generating an indication indicating whether or not the file can be used in the application based on the matching, and associating the indication with the coded file for later enabling of a decision about use of the file in the application, wherein the application uses a certain type of file but has limitations regarding the properties of the type of file.

Column 9, lines 41-56 of Kabushiki discuss that for one page for an optical disc, there is provided a header having a specific application flag. This flag is used to indicate the type of application, *i.e.*, whether the application is a document management application or a drawing data management application. Kabushiki further discusses that "the application flag of the main header portion is used for indicating the document management application or the drawing data management application" (see column 9, line 55-column 10, line 1).

Accordingly, the flag is a general indication of what type of data is provided in the page, such as a drawing or a piece of text, that can be handled by either of the two applications. As such, Applicants submit that the flag does not indicate different properties of the file as recited in Claim 1.

Various portions of Kabushiki emphasize that the flag indicates the type of data rather than different properties for the file. For example, the Abstract discusses indicating the "type of data per se, image data or code data." Claim 8 mentions that an image is compressed and then stored with a flag indicating that it is image data, *i.e.*, a flag indicating a type of file. Claim 10 describes preparing one piece of flag data on the assumption that all code data constitutes a single piece of code data and storing code data together with the flag data. Accordingly, the code data, which is some type of file, is stored together with a flag, and the flag is apparently the same as the flags described throughout Kabushiki, *i.e.*, an indicator of the type of data. Claim 11 describes that management data indicating the contents of code data is also stored together with code data and flag data. Accordingly, code data (a file), a type indication, as well as management data are stored together. Management data is described in column 6, lines 34-37 as being "memory address and data size." Thus, a flag indicating the type of data is stored together with information such as information about the size of the file.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that Kabushiki does not disclose numerous recitations of Claim 1, such as, obtaining at least one property of the coded file, matching the property against at least one application where the file could be used, generating an indication indicating whether or not the file can be used in the application based on the matching, and associating the indication with the coded file for later enabling of a decision about use of the file in the application, where the application uses a certain type of file but has limitations regarding the properties of the type of file.

As discussed in the specification on page 7, lines 29-31, for a type of file, such as a JPEG-file, the properties can include a color depth, width of the picture, height of the picture, information about if the picture includes animation and the type of coding. Relevant properties are then checked against the capability of the application to determine if the application is able to handle the properties ("associating the indication with the coded file for

later enabling of a decision about the use of the file in the application" as recited in Claim 1). *See* page 7, lines 35-38.

It is further noted that embodiments according to the current invention may be provided in the context of a communicative environment, where it is possible to receive files from various different sources. However, some applications, such as certain types of messaging applications, can handle a type of file, but have limitations regarding the properties of these files as recited in Claim 1. In other words, a file of a certain type may be supported; however, the file may have a property that makes it difficult or impossible to use the file in the application. For example, an image file (such as a JPEG-file) may have properties (such as color depth, width of picture, height of picture, information regarding if the image includes animation as well as type of coding) that are not compatible with a particular application that otherwise is capable of opening JPEG-files. As recited in Claim 1, the application can use files of a certain type, but has limitations regarding the properties of the file. It is therefore not sufficient to determine the type of file as proposed in Kabushiki in order to find out whether it may be used by an application.

In contrast to the recitations of Claim 1 (in which an application can use files of a certain type, but has limitations regarding the properties of the file), Kabushiki proposes a document management system, in which documents are created and stored in the same system. In such a system, it is generally evident that an application can handle a file. Thus, Applicants submit that Kabushiki proposes identifying the type of file and then opening it with the appropriate application. Because Kabushiki is directed to a system where all types of files are created locally, there is no motivation to match file properties against an application as recited in Claim 1.

For at least these reasons, Applicants submit that Kabushiki does not disclose or render obvious all of the recitations of Claim 1. These features are also not disclosed in Tracy or Betti. Independent Claims 7, 16 and 17 include recitations similar to those discussed above and are likewise patentable over the cited art. Claims 2-6 and 8-15 depend from Claims 1 and 7, respectively, and are patentable at least per the patentability of the claims from which they depend.

New Claims 18-21

New Claims 18-21 depend from Claims 1, 7, 16 and 17, respectively, and are patentable based on the patentability of the claims from which they depend. In addition, New Claims 18-21 are separately patentable for at least the reasons that follow.

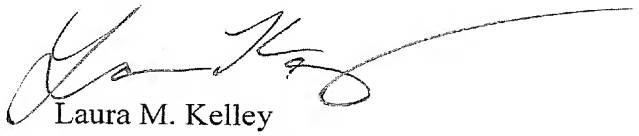
Claims 18-21 recite that the property includes color depth, width of picture, height of picture, animation information and/or type of coding. As discussed above, Applicants submit that Kabushiki merely proposes a flag that is used to indicate the type of application, *i.e.*, whether the application is a document management application or a drawing data management application. These features are also not disclosed in Tracy or Betti.

Accordingly, the features of Claims 18-21 are not disclosed or rendered obvious by Kabushiki, and Applicants submit that Claims 18-21 are separately patentable for at least these reasons.

Conclusion

Accordingly, Applicants submit that the present application is in condition for allowance and the same is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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CERTIFICATION OF TRANSMISSION

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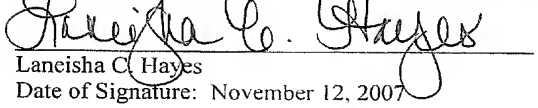

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Date of Signature: November 12, 2007